



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

V.

FRANCINE ENGLISH,

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Case Number 6:17-CR-00059-RC

**FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON GUILTY PLEA**  
**BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

By order of the District Court, this matter was referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for administration of a guilty plea and allocution under Rules 11 and 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Magistrate judges have the statutory authority to conduct a felony guilty plea proceeding as an “additional duty” pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). *United States v. Bolivar-Munoz*, 313 F.3d 253, 255 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 123 S. Ct. 1642 (2003). On September 27, 2017 this cause came before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for entry of a guilty plea by the defendant, **FRANCINE ENGLISH**, on **Counts 1 and 2** of the charging **Indictment** filed in this cause.

**Count 1** of the **Indictment** charges that, beginning not later than in or about January 2003, and continuing through in or about December 2016, in Gregg County, Texas, in the Eastern District

of Texas, the defendant, **FRANCINE ENGLISH**, having knowledge of the occurrence of an event which affected her continued right to receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits from the Social Security Administration, to wit: her marriage and her spouse's earnings, knowingly and willfully concealed and failed to disclose that marriage and spousal income with the intent to fraudulently secure such SSI benefits, all in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1383a(3).

**Count 2** of the **Indictment** charges that, beginning in or about January 2008, and continuing through in or about December 2016, in Gregg County, Texas, in the Eastern District of Texas, the defendant, **FRANCINE ENGLISH**, did knowingly embezzle, steal, and convert to her own use money and other things of value belonging to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), a department and agency of the United States, based upon the submission of false and fraudulent information and the nondisclosure of material facts to HUD, to wit: falsely reporting her family composition, income, and living arrangements, and as a result, she obtained housing subsidies to which the defendant knew she was not entitled, having a value in excess of \$1,000, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 641.

Defendant, **FRANCINE ENGLISH**, entered a plea of guilty to **Counts 1 and 2** of the **Indictment** into the record at the hearing.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 the Court finds:

a. That Defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the guilty plea in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Texas subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.

b. That Defendant and the Government have entered into a plea agreement and a plea agreement addendum which were addressed in open court and entered into the record.

c. That Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a knowing, voluntary and freely made plea. Upon addressing the Defendant personally in open court, the Court determines that Defendant's plea is voluntary and did not result from force, threats or promises. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(b)(2).

d. That Defendant's knowing, voluntary and freely made plea is supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense and Defendant realizes that this conduct falls within the definition of the crimes charged under TITLE 42 U.S.C. § 1383a(3) and TITLE 18 U.S.C. § 641.

### **STATEMENT OF REASONS**

As factual support for Defendant's guilty plea, the Government presented a factual basis. *See Factual Basis and Stipulation.* In support, the Government and Defendant stipulated that if this case were to proceed to trial the Government would prove beyond a reasonable doubt, through the sworn testimony of witnesses, including expert witnesses, as well as through admissible exhibits, each and every essential element of the crime charged in **Counts 1 and 2** of the **Indictment**. The Government would also prove that the defendant is one and the same person charged in the Indictment and that the events described in Indictment occurred in the Eastern District of Texas and elsewhere. The Court incorporates the proffer of evidence described in detail in the factual basis and stipulation in support of the guilty plea.

Defendant, **FRANCINE ENGLISH**, agreed with and stipulated to the evidence presented in the factual basis. Counsel for Defendant and the Government attested to Defendant's competency and capability to enter an informed plea of guilty. The Defendant agreed with the

evidence presented by the Government and personally testified that he was entering his guilty plea knowingly, freely and voluntarily.

### **RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION**

**IT IS THEREFORE** the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the Guilty Plea of Defendant which the undersigned determines to be supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense charged in **Counts 1 and 2** of the charging **Indictment** on file in this criminal proceeding. The Court also recommends that the District Court accept the plea agreement and plea agreement addendum pursuant to the Local Rules for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas and Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c). Accordingly, it is further recommended that, Defendant, **FRANCINE ENGLISH**, be finally adjudged as guilty of the charged offense under **Title 42, United States Code, Section 1383a(3) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 641 .**

Defendant is ordered to report to the United States Probation Department for the preparation of a presentence report. At the plea hearing, the Court admonished the Defendant that the District Court may reject the plea and that the District Court can decline to sentence Defendant in accordance with the plea agreement and addendum, the federal sentencing guidelines and/or the presentence report because the sentencing guidelines are advisory in nature. The District Court may defer its decision to accept or reject the plea agreement and addendum until there has been an opportunity to consider the presentence report. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3). If the Court rejects the plea agreement, the Court will advise Defendant in open court that it is not bound by the plea agreement and Defendant may have the opportunity to withdraw the guilty plea, dependent upon the type of the plea agreement. *See* FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)(B). If the plea agreement is rejected and Defendant still persists in the guilty plea, the disposition of the case may be less favorable to

Defendant than that contemplated by the plea agreement or addendum. Defendant has the right to allocute before the District Court before imposition of sentence.

### **OBJECTIONS**

Objections must be: (1) specific, (2) in writing, and (3) served and filed within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this report. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). A party's failure to object bars that party from: (1) entitlement to *de novo* review by a district judge of proposed findings and recommendations, *see Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 857 F.2d 275, 276-77 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988), and (2) appellate review, except on grounds of plain error of unobjected-to factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court, *see Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n.*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996) (en banc). The constitutional safeguards afforded by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate's report and recommendation. *See Hernandez v. Estelle*, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983); *United States v. Elsoffer*, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981) (per curiam).

**So ORDERED and SIGNED this 27th day of September, 2017.**

  
JOHN D. LOVE  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE